

As the FTC approaches its 100th anniversary, we embark on a mission to ensure that the agency will continue its valuable work into its second century. As part of this process, we are engaging in a self-assessment to help us understand how well the FTC currently is fulfilling

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institution it should aspire to be in the future. Broadly, this self-assessment will focus on six

- How well is the FTC carrying out its responsibilities, and by what
- What techniques should the FTC use to measure the agency's 2. success?
- What resources will the FTC need to perform its duties in the future? 3.
- 4. What methods should the FTC use to select its strategy for exercising its powers?
- How can the FTC strengthen its processes for implementing its 5. programs?
- How can the FTC better fulfill its duties by improving links with other 6. government bodies and nongovernmental organizations?

An important component of this self-assessment is engaging in external consultations with a broad array of thoughtful observers of competition and consumer protection law and policy in general and the FTC in particular. We hope that this online forum will offer all of you an opportunity to provide your insights into the various issues surrounding our self-evaluation and will stimulate a vibrant online dialogue.

We have organized this online forum into four virtual discussion groups: (1) The FTC's mission, structure, and resources; (2) The effectiveness of the FTC's competition mission; (3)

I want to thank each of you for taking the time to assist us in this task. We look forward to your comments!

Aug 18

Mission, Structure, and Resources



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■ No Comments »

This discussion group will focus on the FTC's mission, examining the extent to which the current FTC structure and resources aid or hinder pursuit of this mission. Areas of discussion include but are not limited to:

- Does the FTC have a clearly defined mission?
- What should dictate the agency's strategic planning? Top-down planning through the budget process? Chairman-driven planning? Bottom-up planning through issues originating with bureau management or staff?
- 3. Does the FTC effectively use its unique capabilities, resources, or authority? How could it improve their use?
- 4. Could the competition and consumer protection missions be better harmonized?
- 5. How does the current bureau structure compare to other structures, such as integrated teams by industry (as previously used by the UK's Office of Fair Trading), or ad hoc teams (as are often used within the FTC on reports and advocacies)?
- 6. Is there sufficient continuity of leadership at different levels of the agency? If not, how does this affect the FTC's performance and what are some possible remedies?



Evaluating our Competition Mission

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■ No Comments »

This discussion group will focus on the FTC's competition mission, examining the agency's deployment of resources, as well as its performance, in pursuit of this mission. Areas

of discussion include but certainly are not limited to:

1.	What tools should the agency use for case generation? What priorities
	should the agency follow when selecting its competition cases: by
	industry, amount of consumer harm/redress, deterrence value,
	precedential impact?

- Does the agency provide appropriate guidance to industry and others 2. subject to its jurisdiction? What is the proper role of industry selfregulation?
- What is the most effective means for forming competition policy: a 3. centralized top-down manner or a more decentralized bottom-up approach? Should there be specific procedures or protocols in place to develop and implement policy? Does the current FTC structure tend to facilitate one type of decision making?
- How can the FTC make optimal use of its mix of enforcement and other 4 tools, including research, advocacy, and consumer and business education? How should resources be allocated between enforcement and other tools to promote competition?
- 5. How can one assess the costs and benefits of the agency's efforts in the competition area? What should we measure to determine the welfare effects of FTC enforcement and non-enforcement actions?

Evaluating our Consumer Protection Mission 18

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- What priorities should the agency follow when selecting its consumer 1. protection cases: by industry, amount of consumer harm/redress, deterrence value, precedential impact?
- What is the proper use of rulemaking authority? What is the proper 2. role of industry self-regulation?
- What is the most effective means for forming consumer protection 3. policy: in a centralized top-down manner or a more decentralized bottom-up approach? Should there be specific procedures or protocols in place to develop and implement policy? Does the current structure tend to facilitate one type of decision making?
- 4. How can the FTC make optimal use of its mix of enforcement and other tools, including, research, advocacy, and consumer and business education? How should resources be allocated between enforcement

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Our External Relations 18 FTC @ 100

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The fourth topic that we would like to focus on is the FTC's external relationships, examining the agency's interactions with its various constituencies and its effectiveness in promoting sound competition and consumer protection policies. Areas of discussion include but are not limited to:

- To which constituencies should the FTC be primarily responsible?
 Congress? The Executive? The public? Does this differ by mission?
 How effective is the FTC in responding to these constituencies' demands?
- 2. How does the FTC communicate its goals and outcomes to its constituencies and how does it collect information from its constituencies? Does the appropriate method of communication vary by constituency?
- Does the agency provide appropriate guidance to industry and others subject to its jurisdiction? When should consumer and business education be used? Does the agency effectively use such education to prevent unlawful conduct by educating consumers to avoid harm caused by such conduct and businesses to act within the law?
- 4. To what extent do solid relationships with other federal, state, and international entities advance the FTC's missions? How can those relationships be improved?

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One Response to "Welcome to our Online Forum from Chairman Kovacic"

Maureen Ohlhausen Says:

August 20th, 2008 at 9:45 pm

I would like to add my thanks as well and encourage those who have made it this far to take the next step and post comments on our other discussion groups.

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regulation. Too often, the FTC declares that self-regulation will solve a problem, but it fails to define a) how long self-regulation should take to solve the problem and b) what an acceptable solution is. The FTC would be in a much better position to deal with online advertising if it had specified guidelines to evaluate the success/failure of the NAI. Same with the IRSG-it's difficult to say whether it was a success or failure, because while the FTC did an excellent review of the proposal, it never set performance benchmarks for the industry.

- 3) I am concerned that the FTC's fines may be lower that the gains had through fraud. I would call the agency's attention to four recent cases: Adteractive, Member Source Media, DirectRevenue, and Airborne. In some of these cases, the company enjoyed revenue far in excess of the fine, and often the company wouldn't even have a product but for the fraud alleged by the FTC. Take Airborne, for instance. That product had traded on the misconception that it is efficacious for years, and now it has many competitors making similar claims and enjoying the misleading claims made by Airborne. \$30M was too little, too late.
- 4) Law & economics is great, but it should be informed with a broader array of research. Good law and economics is done by people who progressed beyond Econ 101 in college; it should take into consideration more recent trends that do a much better job explaining consumers (such as the behavioral economist movement).

2. **abeato** Says:

September 22nd, 2008 at 1:32 pm

ACA International (ACA) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the FTC@100 Online Forum concerning the discussion group on the Consumer Protection Mission. ACA is an international trade organization composed of credit and collection companies that provide various accounts receivable management services. Headquartered in Minneapolis, ACA represents approximately 6,000 members including credit grantors, third-party collection agencies, attorneys, and vendor affiliates. The Commission regulates many of these entities pursuant to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (FDCPA), the Fair Credit Reporting Act, and other Federal statutes.

A topic for this discussion group is the proper role of industry self-regulation. ACA has special interest in this subject. Consistent with its long-term Strategic Plan, ACA is extensively exploring a quasi-governmental self-regulatory organization for the credit and collections industry. Indeed, the FTC long has noted that self-regulation can be more prompt, flexible, responsive, and beneficial to consumers that protracted administrative enforcement.

ACA's SRO vision builds upon successful self-regulatory models that work in lock-step with the corresponding administrative agency. One example is the National Futures Association and its relationship with the CFTC which regulates futures trading. Similar to the NFA model, ACA is exploring a comprehensive dispute resolution program for consumer complaints, the development of self-regulatory standards and rules for the marketplace, and the adoption of detailed procedures to memorialize the rights and responsibilities of all sides to consumer debt transactions.

Despite formidable barriers, ACA is pursuing this goal based on the belief that the proper role of an SRO is to increase accountability and transparency, and to do so in lockstep with our Federal and State regulators. As the primary Federal regulator of many ACA members, we will continue to reach out to the Commission staff in this endeavor, and we look forward to attending the Chicago Roundtable discussion on September 25 concerning the use of industry self-regulation as a complement to administrative enforcement.

We also take this opportunity to request that the Commission undertake an analysis of the methodology of its collection and analysis of consumer complaints about third party debt collectors. The FDCPA requires the Commission to annual report to Congress concerning the administration of its functions under the statute, including the extent to which compliance is being achieved, a summary of enforcement actions, and any necessary or appropriate recommendations. 15 U.S.C § 1692m. For many years, the Commission has reported to Congress consumer complaints as one measure of industry. Although it is acknowledged in annual reports that these complaints are not verified as violations of the law, the data annually is reported as complaints.

Uverified consumer complaints may have a critical role in the Commission's law enforcement function, however this data is not an accurate barometer of industry wide compliance. The data does not confer reliable statistical data that may be used by Congress to properly assess the

efficacy of the statute and/or need for legislative changes. We respectfully submit that this process is worthy of analysis under Section 515 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 106–554, and the FTC's guidelines to ensure and maximize the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information, including statistical information, disseminated by the Commission.

We note that ACA has raised these and other issues in commentary filed with the Commission located at:

- 1. http://www.ftc.gov/os/comments/debtcollectionworkshop/529233-00016.pdf
- 2. http://www.ftc.gov/os/comments/debtcollectionworkshop/529233-00031.pdf
- 3. http://www.ftc.gov/os/comments/debtcollectionworkshop/529233-00059.pdf

We applaud the Commission for undertaking this rigorous self-assessment as the Agency prepares to enter its second century, and we look forward to working with the Commission staff.

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To e 100 % blog Archive % our External Relations			
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	How can we be a better leader?		
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